

EUROPE'S ILL WIND AMERICA'S HARVEST

California Fruit Farms Almost the Sole Supply.

27,000 BOXES ARE SOLD

Record Broken in the Eagerness of Demand and Upward Tendency of Prices.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—America is now reaping great benefit from the storms which made the summer one of the worst on record in Great Britain and the Continent.

Thanks to the ruined home crops, California fruit is being imported in larger quantities than ever before. The sales of London last week marked a record, with 27,000 boxes of American fruit, representing about 675,000 pounds weight.

Sold at Auction.

The fruit was sold at a two days' auction in Covent Garden market, the prices averaging 30 per cent above what has heretofore been obtained here. The sales were chiefly of California pears and plums, with a fair consignment of New York State Bartlett pears. There is practically no English fruit obtainable, while France, which usually exports large quantities of pears to England, is sending none.

The American section of Covent Garden is now almost the sole source of supply, and there are no signs of the demand decreasing. American apples, which hitherto could not be profitably shipped hither till later in the year, now have a brisk trade. Forty-two thousand barrels of Canadian apples are expected in London at the end of this week, and record prices are assured.

A member of the most prominent English firm dealing in foreign fruit, said: "There has never been anything like it. Europe's ill wind has certainly brought good to America. We are spending five and six hours a day in the auction box disposing of double as much California fruit as we ever did before at prices ranging from 25 to 30 per cent higher. We have no difficulty in securing all we want from America, but we can scarcely order quickly enough."

England's Adjunct.

Heretofore California fruit has been more an adjunct to England's supply than a serious factor in the market. Now, owing to the failure of French fruit and the complete loss of the home crop, the American branch of the market is watched more eagerly than any other.

How disastrous the present season has been to English growers may be judged from a letter in which a fruit farmer in one of the best counties of England says that on eleven acres, all devoted to greenhouses, the fruit on only three ripened. There is no wonder that shipments of American fruit are well received.

The following are the current quotations per box: California pears, \$1.94 to \$2.30; California plums, \$2.43 to \$2.91; Bartlett pears, \$1.82 to \$2.30; peaches, \$2.43 to \$2.67.

GEN. WILSON IGNORED BY DAUGHTER SIX YEARS

Neither Has Spoken to Other Since Father Prohibited Her Marriage.

WINSTED, Conn., Sept. 25.—For the last two seasons the summer colony of townspeople of Norwalk have noticed that Gen. James Grant Wilson, of New York, and his only daughter, Miss K. M. Wilson, have passed each other on the street without speaking or nodding. The estrangement dates back about six years, and it is said it is due to the general refusing to allow his daughter to marry the man of her choice.

Father and daughter continue to live under the same roof and eat at the same table, but neither has spoken to the other for nearly six years.

Miss Wilson returned to New York today. General Wilson was at the railroad station when his daughter boarded the train, but neither even gave the other a look.

"ELIJAH II" FACES A STRIKE IN ZION

Labor Troubles Threaten to Mar Dowie's March on New York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—Labor troubles have found their way into Zion City. Mutiny in Dowie's north shore city promises to mar the start of the Restorationists' onward march on New York. Spurning under what they regarded as the peremptory discharge of Arthur Stevenson, superintendent of the Zion City lace industries, twenty English workmen left their looms and walked out. Neither the threats nor the en-

treaties of Overseer Speicher availed to bring them back. Trouble in the lace manufacturing plants has been brewing for some time. Arthur Stevenson is a brother of Samuel Stevenson, who several months ago brought a successful suit against Dowie. He charged fraud and misrepresentation, and a jury awarded him a verdict of several thousand dollars. He now is living quietly in England, having been read out of Zion and forsworn by Dowie.

ZIEGLER ARCTIC PARTY BLOCKED BY ICEBERGS

Member of Expedition Writes of Difficulties Encountered.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—The Ziegler Arctic expedition, which is attempting to reach the North Pole on the steamship America by way of the Franz Josef Land route, may be compelled to turn south to hunt another channel on account of the unusually heavy ice encountered.

This information is contained in a letter just received by Mrs. R. Tafel, of 5208 Springfield Avenue, from her son, Robert Tafel, a member of the Ziegler party. The letter was brought to Hammerfest by a fishing schooner which the America met at Nova Zembla, and its receipt was a great surprise to Mrs. Tafel, who was not expecting a letter before December, 1904.

"Although ice is seldom tight here until February," Tafel writes, "we are making no headway. Our engines are kept working constantly; otherwise we would soon be frozen in. Some of the bergs are twice as high as the vessel and they look very terrifying. It is midnight, but the sun is shining brightly. Everybody is well."

TRADE LANGUISHES IN GERMAN EMPIRE

Commercial and Industrial Conditions Going From Bad to Worse.

The serious nature of the industrial and commercial depression in Germany is set forth in a report to the Department of Commerce and Labor by Consul General Hughes, stationed at Coburg. Already it has led, according to the report, to a general movement toward consolidation. In the electric industry, firms are merging, and in other lines the same tendency is manifest.

The report is for the year ended June 30, 1903. It goes back as far as 1900, however, and says the tide of commercial prosperity in Germany, which had been rising for several years before that, then began to ebb. Mining and smelting stocks fell off and there was marked slackness in the textile and building trades. Money was dear, the coal and iron business fell off, and there was little building. Workmen were discharged, and in 1901 the number of unemployed increased to 20 per cent of the working population of the empire. Wages also fell seriously, and by the close of 1901 it was computed there were 223 applicants for work for every 100 vacancies.

Still more distressing were the conditions in 1902 and the early part of this year. The closing of the Boer war was expected to help things, but it did not. The coal mining industry collapsed, and in a few months 10,000 miners were discharged. Iron works were forced to sell their product at a loss. There was distress in shipping circles, as freight rates dropped through lack of cargoes. In the lead and the electric industries there existed a marked depression, and no signs of improvement are reported.

MAYOR IS ENROLLED AS STUDENT AT YALE

Municipal Head of Connecticut Town Enters College.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 25.—Mayor Charles H. Leeds, of Stamford, who has decided that he needs more learning, yesterday went to the office of Dean Phillips, of the graduate school, where he registered as a student, giving his occupation as "mayor."

This done, he sought Prof. H. C. Schwab, the head of the department of political economy, with whom he had a short chat as to his wishes. The mayor chose the following list of studies with which he will struggle for the coming three years to enable him to carry away from Yale a Ph. D.:

Finance, public finance, railroad reports, elementary economics, elementary statistics, ethnology, English history. "I have two objects in taking this course," said the mayor after he had become a full-fledged Yale student. "The first is to prepare for teaching in case I am not successful in politics. The second is to fit myself more thoroughly for politics in case I continue to succeed."

DETAINED CHINAMEN LOSE THEIR APPEAL

Canadian Supreme Tribunal Upholds Lower Court's Decision.

Word was received at the Bureau of Immigration of the Department of Commerce and Labor today that the appeal division of the court of king's bench at Montreal, had upheld the decision of Judge Lorange in the superior court in the habeas corpus proceeding brought by attorneys for the seventeen Chinamen who were being deported from the port of Malone, N. Y., by the Canadian Pacific.

The action was a test of the right of the Canadian Pacific to deport Chinese refused admittance to the United States, and send them back to their own country under the terms of a contract between the railroad company and this Government.

The victory of the Government and the Canadian Pacific is viewed with satisfaction by the Immigration Bureau. Commissioner General Sargent has just returned from Montreal, where he went to look into immigration matters. He came back before the decision of the appeal was announced, but with the impression that the Chinese would be defeated.

The effect of the decision will be to enable the immigration officials to deport a large number of Chinese who are crowded in the detention stations on the northern border. Early this week, there were 750 Chinamen in the detention station at Malone, and a number at Richmond, Vt. Since then there have been nearly a hundred arrivals, whose cases have not been passed on. The decision at Montreal will make it possible to relieve the congestion in the detention stations.

SALMON FAMINE IS NOW FEARED

Building of Hatcheries the Only Remedy.

BIG RUNS OF SOCKEYE CEASE

Fish Expert Says Consumers Must Wait Until Nature Has Been Assisted in Retrieving Losses.

WHATCOM, Wash., Sept. 25.—"I do not look for any good runs of sockeye salmon until after hatcheries of considerable magnitude have been established on the Fraser River."

This statement was made recently by T. R. Kershaw, State fish commissioner. In answer to a query as to the significance of this year's light run of fish.

The secret of the matter is that the supply has been heavily drawn upon year after year, with no effort at replenishment. The wealth of nature in the line of sockeye salmon has been constantly exploited, and it has not been assisted to make good the losses. The traps and seines have harvested yearly, up to this year, ten to thirty millions of this product of the sea, and no additional seed has been planted.

Hatch More Salmon.

As the commissioner says, the only way to perpetuate the supply is to hatch more salmon, and keep on hatching them.

"The present condition of the canning industry is certainly bad," said the fish commissioner, "but its future rests largely with ourselves. To cite a practically parallel case, five years ago the canners on the Columbia River were broke; they were in the same condition that some of the Puget Sound canneries are finding themselves in this year. Two years later returns began to come from the work of the chinook salmon hatcheries. Every subsequent year the run increased in volume. This increase was due to nothing other than the supply turned out by the hatcheries."

"What the hatcheries have done for the chinook fisheries on the Columbia they can do for the sockeye fisheries of Puget Sound once they are established. There is not now a single sockeye hatchery on any stream tributary to Puget Sound. There are eighteen hatcheries in the State. Of these, three are turning out chinook salmon, and the other fifteen the cheap pink fish. No red salmon are being artificially propagated for the sound fisheries."

"The fact that more than 30,000,000 of sockeyes were taken in one year, 1901, ought to be a hint that some method of replenishment should be undertaken, particularly when you reflect on the disappointing returns of this year. There will be no more big runs of sockeye without hatcheries; without artificial propagation the fishing and canning industry on the Sound and in the Fraser will never again be important."

Efficacy of Hatcheries.

"As to the efficacy of hatcheries there can be no question. In our State hatcheries we turn out 90 per cent of all the eggs we take in; while, according to scientists, but 5 per cent of the eggs are saved in the natural spawning grounds. An ordinary sockeye contains about 3,000 eggs."

"Another plan I have in mind for the replenishment of the salmon supply on Puget Sound is the production here of the Columbia River chinook salmon. This is a red fish of even better quality than the sockeye, and four times as large. An average chinook will weigh probably thirty pounds; a sockeye, about seven or eight. We shall turn out chinooks at the Sultan, Dungeness, and White River hatcheries; to the others we shall ship the surplus eggs from the Columbia River. I am confident the experiment will be a success."

KNIGHTS OF LABOR ISSUE STILL UNDETERMINED

Justice Pritchard's Recent Decision Did Not End Controversy.

Counsel for the Burns-Hicks-Canning-Perneau faction of the Knights of Labor takes exception to the following statement made recently in The Times, relative to the litigation between that faction and the Hayes faction, which is pending in the local courts:

"The decision practically decided that Hayes and his associates are the legal officers of the Order of Knights of Labor, and that the General Assembly, held at Niagara, under their direction, in November, 1902, was the constitutional organization."

The facts in the case are substantially as follows: At the time and place mentioned the Hayes faction and the Burns faction of the Knights of Labor held dual conventions; each elected national officers; the members of each faction contended that their organization was legal and that the other was illegally constituted.

Two or three months ago the Burns faction filed proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District asking that Hayes and his associates be restrained from acting as officers of the order, and declaring the complainants to be the duly elected officers.

In their petition they alleged that Hayes was not legally elected and that the organization which selected him as its executive officer was not organized according to the constitution of the body. Upon this petition being presented to Justice Anderson, he issued a temporary restraining order against Hayes, enjoining him and his associates from removing the books of the order from this jurisdiction.

The matter came on for hearing before Justice Pritchard on the answer of Hayes and affidavits in support of it. After hearing argument Justice Pritchard signed an order dissolving the injunction against Hayes, and leaving the question of who are the duly elected officers to be determined at the final hearing of the case.

TRAMP MAYOR WEED LEAVES WORKHOUSE

Elected as Joke, "Hobo" Preferred Imprisonment to Governing an Ohio Town.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 25.—Alonso Weed, tramp mayor of Amesville, Athens county, Ohio, was released from the workhouse Wednesday, where he served time for drunkenness.

Weed came to Columbus in the course of the State Fair, and acquired a "jag" of large proportions. Now that he is out of the workhouse, Weed says he has enough of Amesville and the mayor's chair.

"Me back to the road," he said last night. "No more palace cars for Weed. Trucks of freight cars are good enough for him. Nixy, I don't go near Amesville again. I've enjoyed my enforced sojourn in prison more than I did my term as mayor. I did not make

a penny out of the office, and it cost me all kinds of effort to keep from 'boozing up' and losing my job. Now I'm out, and to stay."

"Politics is rotten, anyway," he said, "and I don't want to mix in any game that won't stand the searchlight. Not me. Just say to me friends that I'm out of jail, out of office, and out for the coin."

Weed was a tramp who came to Amesville before the election last spring. He was nominated for mayor as a joke, and when the vote was counted it was shown that both candidates had received the same number. Straws were drawn for the office, and Weed beat his opponent.

BARGES WILL VANISH FROM SHIPPING TRADE

High Insurance Rates Driving Them From Commerce.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.—Frequent losses sustained through the foundering at sea of the cumbersome barges used as a means of transporting coal along the coast have led American marine underwriters to place upon this type of craft a rate of insurance so high that the owners are no longer able to cover their vessels in companies on this side of the Atlantic.

Because of this prohibitory rate a representative of a large coal company having a million and a half dollars invested in a fleet of barges has sailed for England to effect in London insurance on this floating property.

None of the American underwriters, it is said, would consider the risk at a lower rate of premium than 12 per cent per annum. Abroad the same risk can be placed about 50 per cent below this figure.

It is believed that the days of the unsightly barges, which require tugboats for transportation, are nearly ended. In shipping circles it is said that the large coal corporations will have no more barges built, but will in future depend on the schooner as a means of conveying the product of their mines to the various ports in the New England States.

MR. GOULD TAKES A HOPEFUL VIEW

Says the Present Financial Stringency is Natural.

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 25.—George J. Gould and party, after making an extended tour of inspection, are spending the day in Dallas.

Mr. Gould said of the financial situation: "Money is not scarce among country merchants or in country banks. It is scarce in New York city because of the tremendous enterprises the large country have been taking on. They have cleaned out all the ready money in the New York market. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone recently used \$90,000,000 in a lump."

"You can easily estimate for yourself what the others would need. We have used a large sum on our own system and nearly all the other lines have followed the same course. But things will right themselves. The stringency is a natural one, and there is no cause for alarm."

COLORADO REPUDIATES KEYSTONE WAR LAW

Judge Holds Civil Authority to Be Superior.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., Sept. 25.—Judge Seeds has overruled the motion to quash in the case of the four military prisoners, arrested in connection with the miners' strike, for whom writs of habeas corpus were issued recently, and ordered the prisoners turned over to the civil authorities.

Judge Seeds, in giving his opinion, said that he could not subscribe to the doctrine advanced by the respondents, that the military was supreme and not amenable to the court, because to do so would mean to overthrow free government and substitute a monarchy.

In this the court refuses to subscribe to the decision of the Pennsylvania supreme court in the Wadsworth case, which was cited by the respondents in support of their contention. "The court said that the question involved was: Does the executive order calling troops constitute a justification of the arrest? He held that civil law had not been overthrown in Teller county, and no evidence had been presented that lawbreakers would not be prosecuted and punished by the civil authorities."

Judge Seeds also strongly rebuked the presence of the troops in the courtroom. Governor Peabody has issued an order to General Chase to turn over all prisoners to the civil authorities hereafter.

TREASURY BUILDING UNDERGOING REPAIRS

General Renovation Going On. New Balustrade.

Improvements are being made on every hand at the Treasury Department. The work of renewing the entire electric lighting service of the building is going on steadily. New wiring and new clusters of lights are being installed in a number of the offices.

Workmen are busy putting a new balustrade on the front of the building to take the place of the old one. The sandstone of the old balustrade deteriorated and two or three columns fell out, so that it was imperative to make improvements.

The corridors of the first and the second floors of the building are being repainted, with the result the appearance of the entrances and the corridors is greatly improved. The painting on the second floor is completed, and that on the first is nearly done.

The decorations about the east and the north entrances are noticeably fine and there is much comment on the improvement in appearance since they were finished.

FIVE WOMEN GUARD A SLEEPING EDITOR

Armed, They Watch Nightly at His Home.

HE IS TEMPERANCE LEADER

Home Had Been Partly Wrecked by Dynamite Because He Assailed Saloon Keepers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 25.—Armed with their husbands' revolvers and resisting all attempts of the men of the village to take their places as self-appointed guardians of their anti-saloon champion, five of the women of Berns, Decatur county, guarded the residence of Frederick Rohrer, editor of the "Berne Witness," Wednesday night.

That he might have a few hours' undisturbed rest, five other women were on guard at his house last night. This action was taken as the result of an attempt to blow up the editor's house with dynamite and subsequent threats to repeat the attempt.

Dynamite Explosion.

Mr. Rohrer and his wife had just gone to bed, a few nights ago, when an explosion took place under one corner of the house and immediately under the room in which the editor and his wife were sleeping. Both were thrown violently from the bed to the floor. The corner of the house was wrecked. The whole house would have been if the dynamite had been placed under the middle of the dwelling.

Mrs. Rohrer has been suffering from nervous shock since the attempt on her husband's life, and the subsequent threats have added to her distress of mind. The only cause for the attack was the editor's denunciation of the saloons and his efforts to prevent them from obtaining licenses. He succeeded so well that the last saloon in Berns was forced to close its doors one month ago.

Attempt on His Life. Mr. Rohrer accused some members of the saloon element of having attempted to take his life. Threats were made against him, and night after night he has guarded his house, expecting another attack. For ten days he has had very little rest. This condition became known to the temperance workers of the village. The women held a meeting and decided to protect the editor so that he could get much needed rest.

When the men friends of Mr. Rohrer learned that the women had undertaken to guard him they volunteered to guard him, but the women refused to be relieved of the responsibility. They said that it was better for the temperance cause that they should bear some of its burdens.

CHIEF WILKIE RETURNS FROM PHILADELPHIA

Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, has returned from Philadelphia, where he was called as a witness in a case pending there. Reports from Philadelphia are that he made the trip to investigate the counterfeiting plot in the Eastern Penitentiary. It appears, however, he is not taking part in this.

It is given out at the Treasury that Operative Griffen, who is in charge of the investigation, is conducting the case satisfactorily, and Chief Wilkie considers there is no occasion for him to interfere.

DEATH OF MRS. SUSAN F. SUMMY.

Mrs. Susan F. Summy, of 520 Nineteenth Street northwest, died yesterday morning, aged ninety-two years. She was born in Lancaster, N. Y., and was the youngest of thirteen children. She came to Washington in 1854 with her husband, the late Benjamin Summy. Five children survive her—Mrs. N. J. Hillman, Orlando D. Summy, Miss Susan A. Summy, Dr. Benjamin W. Summy, and Frank L. Summy.

The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock from Vernon Avenue Christian Church.



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